

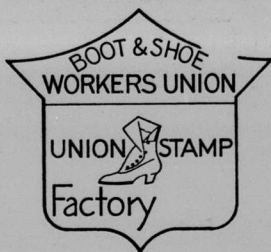


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 9, 1912.
DEVELOPMENT AND THE LAND TAX.
CARRYING OF TUBERCULOSIS GERMS.
A NEW AID TO THE UNION LABEL.
ABOMINATION OF EXTREME POVERTY.
NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

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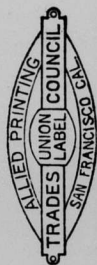
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Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1912.

No. 26

Development and Taxation

By Richard Caverly.

To develop San Francisco, stop taxing industry and commerce—tax land values only.

To develop the port of this city, stop taxing shipping, warehouses, elevators, machine and manufacturing plants—tax site values, used or unused.

To encourage manufactures, stop taxing buildings, machinery, raw materials and products—tax factory sites, used or unused.

To abolish slums, stop taxing buildings, improvements—tenement owners can then afford to erect better buildings. Tax building sites, used or unused, then owners can ill afford not to erect better buildings.

To encourage industry of all kinds, tax land values. Land cannot be hidden or moved away. Land values are created and maintained by the whole people, and should be the sole basis of taxation.

To raise the necessary revenue, San Francisco would then levy its whole tax in the same way that nearly one-half of it is now levied, viz., on land values.

The increased tax upon land values can never be a burden upon industry or commerce, neither can it ever operate to reduce wages, nor increase prices, and real capitalists will receive the full reward from their investments, and labor will receive its just reward. The present system of taxation falls with peculiar hardship on the health and homes of the poor, penalizes industry and enterprise by imposing heavy financial burdens upon shops, factories, buildings, and improvements of all kinds. It encourages land owners to hold land out of use or inadequately developed. It contributes largely towards the overcrowding and congestion of the city. It leads to scarcity of employment, and thus to poverty, disease and crime.

Many communities, notably Great Britain, Germany, part of China, and Vancouver, B. C., are awaking to the folly of not taking to themselves the land values which they alone create and maintain, and to the injustice of taking from individuals what they alone produce.

But the claim is made that land speculation gives employment to labor, and should be considered useful to society, and be protected by law. A writer in a recent number of "Lippincott's" claims that burglary in the United States furnishes employment for 75,000 honest people, which, allowing \$600 a year to each, means a salary list of \$45,000,000; and after showing in detail how conservative this claim is, the writer asks: "What would become of these men and women and all the millions of invested capital should the burglar hearken to the teachings of morality and religion, cease stealing and turn to honest pursuits?" There may be some excuse for the confusion of the average citizen when he attempts to unravel the land question, and its relation to the labor problem, for there are so many interested in "mussing it up," but this is a simple, concrete statement that should come within the mental grasp of all. Therefore, if there was no burglary there would be no need of the "25,000 good American citizens earning their living as private watchmen." Nor would there be any occasion for the manufacture and sale of burglar

alarms, burglar-proof safes, and like devices. Hence, it is plain as day that since it is desirable that honest men should be employed, burglary is a benefit to society. The converse also is true. Whoever in any way puts a stop to or discourages burglary, strikes at the welfare of 75,000 honest American citizens. Land speculation adds nothing of tangible value to society, and the people owe it no consideration in changing their system of taxation.

Where is the most productive land in use in this country. With the exception of a few mineral deposits, it is on the corner of Wall street and Broadway in New York City, on State street in Chicago, Broad street in Philadelphia, Market street in San Francisco.

One lot of bare ground on Market street was leased after the great fire for a monthly average rental of \$6750, or \$81,000 per year. When the writer came to California in the early fifties, this lot was a vacant sand waste and would not bring \$5000. Today it is worth several million dollars, and the 35-year lease for the bare ground will produce ground rent to the land-owner of \$2,835,000. Did he produce this value? No. Who did? All the enterprise of all the people of San Francisco produced it. Why should the landowner have it? The law says so. Home Rule in Taxation will change the law.

The value of land is not fixed by human law, but by natural law. It arises from the presence, needs, and achievements of population. It increases, decreases, and vanishes as population increases, decreases, or vanishes. It is a natural fund, created by natural law, and does not naturally belong to any individual, but to the whole community, whose presence has produced it. This value is the annual rental value of land, or "economic rent," as it is called. Since it does not, and cannot rightly belong to any man or class of men, but is and always will be public property. The State may appropriate and use it for the public benefit, without taxing the private property of any person—that is, by appropriating economic rent the State can raise revenue without a tax.

In trying to determine the nature of a distant object the great majority of the people are disposed to look into the small end of the spy glass. But not so the land speculator. When he looks, he insists upon putting his eye to the large end of the glass; and then, because the object looks so far away he insists that productive labor shall carry him along, without any compensation whatever.

When a man buys land he pays nothing for the "unearned increment." Therefore, when the State appropriates the economic rent of his land, he will not lose anything he has paid for, but only that which he gets for nothing, and on which he would otherwise make no return. If the law gives him a legal right in opposition to the moral right of the whole community, then, in justice to the whole community, and without injustice to him, the law can take away his legal right, for what the law gives the law can take away. Justice demands a change in the law.

From Sydney it is announced that land values taxation on undeveloped land is rapidly breaking up the large estates in Australia. Since the tax was imposed holdings to the value of \$90,000,000 have been subdivided and sold. The land is now better used and feeds more people. The public treasury of the Australian States has profited to the extent of \$7,500,000.

Employers' Benefit Plans

By H. H. Morley.

In the operation of most pension and accident plans controlled by employers the employee is compelled, if he would share the benefits of the system, to contribute a small per cent of his wages to the maintenance of the fund. In the event that he leaves the employ of the concern he loses his contribution, together with the chances of pension, insurance or whatever other benefits might be involved. Often the workman has no option, but the retention of part of his wages to be thus applied is a condition of his employment.

Every year that a man works under such a system the amount he would lose by the termination of his employment increases, and each year to a corresponding extent he is made more dependent upon the employer. If a question arises affecting his wages or the conditions of his employment he is confronted with the alternative of losing the benefits for which he has paid or submitting to the dictates of the employer, no matter how unjust he may feel them to be. He has been robbed of his ability to firmly contend for justice for himself or his fellows, has brought himself into a position of intimidation by his employer, has sacrificed his loyalty to his conscience and his fellow-workers—shackled by his "benefits."

Even where such benefits are apparently gratuitous the same holds true. Though they appear to be granted in addition to wages regularly paid, they often are used as an inducement to workmen to enter the employ of a firm granting them, frequently at a wage sufficiently reduced to more than maintain the system, and as a silent club to hold the men in check while employed. In any event the benefits are paid by the employees, for it is a safe gamble that they do not come out of legitimate profits.

The trade unionist says to the employer that whatever we are earning we want to receive and shall try to secure. If you have any expression of good will toward us, let it be known on payday, in our envelopes. If we feel that we need such institutions as old-age pensions, accident benefits or anything else along that line we will be in a position to enjoy them if you will give us the proper reward for our toil.

And we want these institutions to be conducted by ourselves. We need no other guardians, as has been intimated in the establishment of some of these supposed "benefit" systems. We are neither too weak nor too ignorant to take care of ourselves at all periods in life when given the means. And we do not want any benefit systems to prevent men from becoming members of trade unions and working for their rights, as such systems have been doing in the past, whether founded for that purpose or not.

When the men who have been paying into those supposed "benefit" funds get down into the question, and begin to see how these benefits are paid and what other things are between the lines, cleverly concealed by these humanitarian features, they will begin to question this form of philanthropy and wonder whether they have not been duped through these benefits.

CARRYING OF TUBERCULOSIS GERMS.

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

In studying this phase of the subject we must first learn of the sources from which the bacilli of tuberculosis are recruited. Scientists may not agree as to the exact importance of the relative danger from the various types of tubercular germs found in man, domestic animals and fowls, yet sufficient evidence has been accumulated to clearly demonstrate the fact that all three varieties are infectious to man.

In the avian or bird type the chances of infection are small, although a few cases are on record. A great source of danger is in the meat and milk of the tubercular cow. It has been found that the milk of tubercular cows is infectious, especially if the disease has extended to the udder. Under such circumstances the milk may retain its natural appearance for considerable time and contain many millions of living virulent germs. They can also be excreted through the normal udder in the far advanced tubercular cow, and finally the milk may become infected from dust and dirt during the process of milking. In the nursing calf as well as in the bottle-fed babe this is a most prolific source of infection.

Prof. Bernard Bangs of Copenhagen, in experimenting with milk from a tubercular udder, gave six tablespoonfuls of milk to each of five healthy calves and they all developed tuberculosis. Swine and calves from healthy herds were fed upon the skimmed milk from herds in which tuberculosis was present and they, too, soon developed the disease.

The exhaustive work conducted in the research laboratory of New York City shows that in every year from 100 to 300 infants die in New York from tuberculosis contracted through milk. Examination of milk showed that 50 per cent of the samples of dipped milk taken from the open market contained the germs of consumption.

By far the greatest source of infection for man, however, is man himself. From 40 to 60 per cent of the cases of tuberculosis give a history of other tubercular subjects in the household. The dictum that every case of tuberculosis is responsible for at least one other case is not exaggeration of the truth in the least. The average moderately advanced consumptive throws off many million germs in the expectoration daily and likewise expels a large number in the minute spray from the lips in coughing and sneezing. These retain their vitality for a long time, especially in dark, unsanitary houses.

Professor Cornet found tuberculosis germs in far greater numbers in the localities where consumptives lived or had recently lived. He believes that a consumptive infects but a small area around him—from 32 to 55 cubic yards. It has been shown by other observers that, in coughing, germs are sent as far as 13 feet from the mouth and by stronger currents of air about 100 feet. A spray containing tubercle bacilli remained in the air for one and one-half hours and after falling to the floor the germs were alive for about a month. The consumptive then who is careless in coughing and in the disposition of his expectoration will infect his surroundings. If the expectoration is deposited upon carpets, floors, bedding, furniture or clothing it dries, is reduced to powder and floats in the air to be inhaled or deposited upon food and swallowed.

Tuberculosis germs are usually present in the mouth of the consumptive, upon the lips, moustache or beard and are communicated to others by kissing. They are likewise found upon the hands, placed there often by the habit of covering the mouth with the hand while coughing, and they are deposited upon writing material, books, drinking or eating utensils.

If the consumptive eats from dishes or drinks

from cups which others use they are liable to be infected. Here a word might be said about the public drinking fountain.

We cannot question the beneficent intent of those who have contributed their funds to the erection of drinking fountains. Stand before one of these monuments and watch the multitude quench their thirst from the same cup, in the light of modern bacteriological knowledge and we cannot help but speculate upon the endless number who have contracted hopelessly fatal diseases from this source of infection.

Another great source of danger is the pocket handkerchief into which the consumptive expectorates or with which he covers his mouth while coughing. The pocket in which the handkerchief is carried becomes infected. How often we see the mouth or face of the child wiped with the handkerchief of the consumptive mother, and the child thus contracts the disease. And in relation to the infant, how often the quieter is picked from the floor and thrust into the mouth of the crying babe. A cracker or some other article of food dropped by the child is returned to its eager hands and it is permitted to resume its repast regardless of the germs that might have been collected from the floor. The hands of the infant, soiled from crawling upon the floor of the consumptive home, become contaminated and the germs are thereby carried to the mouth.

If the expectoration is deposited upon the sidewalks or upon the floor of vehicles it may be gathered up by the skirts and shoes and carried into the house where it remains as a source of infection, or, if it be accessible to insects, especially the house-fly, it is spread broadcast, to the peril of the general health.

It was formerly supposed that the fly was a harmless pest, but science has demonstrated that he is a most dangerous foe to good health, and acts as a carrier for a number of the infectious diseases. The female fly breeds very rapidly, depositing her eggs in any decayed animal or vegetable matter. They hatch in about ten days, and twelve generations are propagated in a single summer. Thus one pair of flies surviving the winter are the ancestors of 8,000,000 flies during the summer. If they are permitted to crawl over infectious material like the expectoration from consumptives the little pads upon their feet pick up the germs and carry them to any substance, such as food upon which they may subsequently light. They will devour sputum and a single flyspeck from such a fly will contain as many as 5,000 germs. When the fly dies his body is soon reduced to powder, and the germs which it contains are liberated as dust. How very evident it is then that the fly is a constant menace to man and all that is necessary to make him a carrier of disease is to bring him in contact with the germ of disease. A single fly could give typhoid fever to a whole family. Precisely the same thing might happen with the germs of consumption. In some states an active warfare is constantly waged against the fly. Young and old alike are engaged in the battle and with the slogan "Swat the Fly!" they are gradually exterminating this pest and ridding the community of a dangerous source of infection.

To sum up the sources of infection to mankind, we find that expectoration is playing the most prominent role. How obvious it is then that the anti-spitting ordinances should be obeyed. How important it is that every consumptive should be brought to the full realization of the fact that he alone can safeguard the community; that if he will exercise every precaution to protect those around him by covering his mouth while coughing and by carefully destroying his sputum the danger of infection will be reduced a thousand fold, and innumerable lives will be saved which otherwise must be sacrificed.

TO ORGANIZE THE STEEL WORKERS.

The A. F. of L. has commenced a systematic campaign for organization among the workers in the iron and steel industry. Letters are being printed in various languages, and are widely circulated among the employees, informing them of the intention to organize. A second letter will explain the aims and objects of organized labor and describe in part the conditions of the mill workers at the present time, as well as outline what can be accomplished by thorough organization. A third letter will later be placed in the hands of all workers in the iron and steel industry in the United States and Canada. It will inform them the day and date of a meeting, and the address of the place in which the meeting will be held, so that all will have the opportunity of attending the meeting, and when they attend will understand that similar meetings are being held in every town, village and hamlet in America where the iron and steel plants are located. The objects of having the meetings the same day and date is to effectually prevent discrimination.

The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the iron and steel workers in various places where the industry is located, but because the iron and steel corporations are financially so powerful, it was an easy matter for them to close down the plants where the organizing work was being carried on and to discharge those workers who showed any desire for, or gave any assistance toward, forming a union, thus disrupting the union and starving their employees into submission. It is expected that with the proper support of the men to be organized, which any movement of this kind must necessarily have, and the simultaneous work in all cities where the industry is located that the new plan will prove more successful. Recent disclosures of conditions in this industry emphasize the need of organization.

ORGANIZER ENDS LABOR HERE.

On another page of this issue will be found the final report of Mrs. Frances Noel made to the Labor Council last week in closing her work as organizer for the Humane Legislation League. This organization was the outgrowth of an idea introduced into the Council by Delegate A. J. Gallagher looking toward the awakening of the working women to the exercise of their newly-acquired rights at the ballot box. The central body has given its financial as well as moral support to the work of the League.

A hearty round of applause was given Mrs. Noel after the reading of her report, and from individuals who have been closely identified with her in the more active labors of the League come expressions of high regard and commendation for the results that have been attained through her efforts as organizer. The report enumerates some of the difficulties encountered in this hitherto new and untried work in San Francisco, and one who considers can readily appreciate them. The work was almost entirely centered on securing the registration of women of the working classes and impressing upon them the necessity of protecting their rights at the polls. The results accomplished seem gratifying and the beginning made promises even better returns in the future, and Mrs. Noel is given due credit by her associates. She has departed for her home in Los Angeles.

EXAMINATION FOR GEARY CAR LINE.

The first civil service examinations for positions on the Geary-street municipal car line will be held August 20th. On this date examinations will be held for conductors, and on the 26th for inspectors. As the questions for motormen have not yet been decided, this examination will not be announced until later.

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Forty-six municipal and interurban street railway systems have peacefully negotiated new agreements with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees during the first six months of 1912. These agreements brought increased wages to 15,000 street railway men. The aggregate annual increase involved amounts to over \$570,000. During this period the association has paid 142 death benefits, aggregating \$65,850, and four disability benefits of \$600, making a total of \$66,450. For many years the organization of street railway employees has been compelled to struggle for the right to exist and in practically every city where they have attempted to get a foothold have had to withstand the meanest and most vicious persecution and coercion, and to fight harder for the "rights of association" than possibly any other organization of working men.

The shoe cutters of Brockton, Mass., recently secured an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. The wages of the hand cutters and sorters are now \$19.50 per week, top cutters, \$16.50, and machine workers \$21 for a week of fifty-four hours. The Brockton cutters have been benefited from \$3 to \$4.50 per week since their organization was effected in that district, and the claim is made that they are reaping a continuous dividend of from 1200 to 1800 per cent on their investment of 25 cents per week as dues to the organization. The boot and shoe workers chartered five new unions during the month of June.

Announcement is made from Stockton that the cooks and waiters have recently unionized 18 of the very best establishments in the city, and that the butchers and bakers have nearly a 100 per cent organization. The plumbers secured \$1 per week increase after being out eight days, and the painters obtained 50 cents per day increase without a resort to strike.

In Cincinnati the sign writers have secured the Saturday half-holiday and increased wages averaging from 75 cents to \$2 per day after a short strike. The moving picture operators gained a substantial increase in wages without strike.

The International Association of Operative Plasterers has recently granted nine new charters, one of which is at Eureka, Cal. The number of members in good standing in the international at last report was 15,314. Their lowest scale of wages is in Cincinnati, the rate there being \$3.06 for a nine-hour day.

A new agreement has been negotiated between the Flint Glass Workers and Green Glass Bottle Blowers which makes unity of the two organizations possible, thus marking the end of the long internal war between two powerful organizations. Three representatives have been chosen to the next session of the A. F. of L.

The Labor Department of Canada reports it has obtained data showing 133,132 organized workers in the Dominion. There are 86,542 members of 1139 local unions belonging to international organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 32,873 are members of 393 local unions of internationals not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and 13,717 are members of 191 local unions chartered directly by the Canadian Trades and Labor Council and the Canadian Federation of Labor.

Organizer William E. Terry of the A. F. of L. was recently married in Jacksonville, Fla., and two days before the wedding succeeded in securing an increase of 35 cents per day and a union shop for the sheet metal workers of that city.

The telephone girls of Springfield, Mass., have organized a union with 250 members, having taken heart by the recent success of the telephone girls in Boston. Officials of the company are reported as saying that they are not opposed to the movement.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union will shortly take a referendum vote of the members on the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The international officers are favorably disposed towards affiliation. There are 969 local unions with a membership of 75,914 in the International Union.

It is said that in Germany there are so many flying machines that the men who operate them have an organization of their own called the League of German Aviators. This league has been the means through which the aviators have made a concerted demand for a higher rate of pay, and the wages asked for are about \$75 per month. This is the limit fixed for taking long chances with death in the ordinary course of their occupation. Some of the aviators have been paid as low as \$37 per month.

President Joseph F. Valentine of the Iron Molders' Union reports that never in all his experience has he seen so much activity among the molders for better conditions and higher wages and that the officials of the international are being kept extremely busy attending conferences and assisting the local membership. He also says that a number of very fine agreements and understandings have been reached with foundry managers in many districts, particularly at Pittsburg, Pa., where a minimum of \$3.75 a day for molders and core makers has been secured and an advance of 25 cents per day for all who receive a higher rate than the minimum \$3.75.

The eight-hour bill for dredgemen which the American Federation of Labor has urged for several years has passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote. This bill is expected to overcome the ruling of the Supreme Court when it decided that dredgemen did not come within the scope of the eight-hour act of 1892.

The National Federation of Post Office Clerks has organized a new local, with 50 charter members, at Cleveland, Ohio.

After a contest of eight weeks the granite cutters of Detroit have secured a new agreement increasing wages from a \$3.25 minimum for an eight-hour day to a minimum of \$3.50 for the

first year and a \$3.60 minimum for the following three years, to round out a four-year agreement. The men also secured a Saturday half-holiday as well as substantial and improved changes in sanitation and workshop conditions. The employers made some efforts to secure non-union men, but those they obtained who possessed mechanical skill joined the union when they found there was a suspension on, and those who were not skilled were, of course, no use to the employers. The employers in that industry in Detroit and vicinity have now a much higher respect for their employees and for union men than ever before.

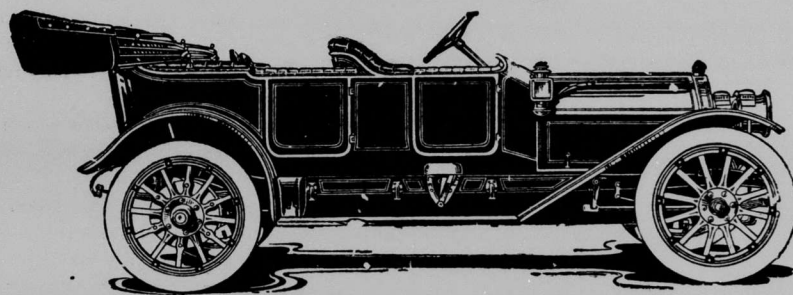
The House has passed a bill authorizing workmen in cigar factories to smoke three cigars a day without payment of an international revenue tax. This bill was introduced for the purpose of legalizing the custom in operation in many cigar factories which permits their employees to smoke the three cigars a day for the purpose of experimentation and also to instruct new workmen in the art of wrapping.

More than \$500,000 was spent last year by the International Association of Machinists for strike benefits. Partly to offset this outlay President Johnson urges the members to renew their campaign for the public ownership of railways. He says: "Use your political power in these directions and no railroad corporation will force you to strike and cause you to pay special or voluntary assessments to sustain strikes."

The Boot and Shoe Workers have signed an agreement with Cincinnati manufacturers calling for an increase in wages amounting to \$50,000 annually. As this is an open-shop industry in that city, there being only one union factory, officials of the organization appear well pleased.

It is reported from the East that chorus girls are preparing to assert themselves through the union-labor movement. Five and six rehearsals each day in addition to their regular performances, without a cent of additional pay, has been the rule. Now these women have the Musicians' Union behind them, and they start off with the demand of \$2 for each six performances a week and \$1 for matinees.

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**ON
CREDIT**

NO GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

By Charles Edward Russell.

It is gratifying, I am sure to all real gentlemen, to see how the best newspapers of our land are rallying to the defense of our institutions, imperilled by the demagogues and reckless agitators of the day.

For instance, concerning this matter of the so-called high cost of living that is so much a subject of agitation and incendiary assertions. Of course, all of the better element know that there has been no increase in the cost of living, or none that is of any moment. We still have our automobiles, it is evident, and no person of any consideration has been obliged to reduce his staff of servants or to cut off his trips to Europe. This summer, I dare say, Newport will be as agreeable and crowded as usual and the round of social activities will suffer nothing.

Yet these creatures continue to assert that there is poverty and distress in our country.

How delightful then to find in that great, great organ of social stability, the Chicago "Tribune," an instance from the lives of the lowly that completely refutes all these demagogical utterances. This invaluable publication has found a young woman in that city, one of the working class, that labors for a weekly wage of \$5.50 and finds it ample to support a family of four persons, two of them adults.

The "Tribune" furnishes all the details of this interesting case, and while I am opposed to going into these vulgar details, yet for the sake of argument I am willing to reproduce them here. The weekly expenditures of this family of four consists of \$2.25 for food and \$2 for the rent of the apartment—called, I believe, a flat—in which they lived.

In addition the young woman expends upon herself 60 cents a week for carfare to and from her work and 60 cents a week for her noon luncheons. Total expenditures of the family, \$5.45. Balance, 5 cents.

We now come to the food that this family secures for its weekly expenditure, and while I must say again that these minutiae seem displeasing to the well-bred, I will give them as secured by the "Tribune's" most trusted reporters.

The family gets one pound of coffee, one-eighth of a pound of tea, six loaves of rye bread, a peck of potatoes, 60 cents' worth of meat and 21 cents' worth of milk.

I am sure that to any judicious person this will seem irrefutable evidence of the country's prosperity and show that there is no just ground for complaint by the working class. Plainly they are responsible for their own troubles, if they have any, which I doubt. For instance, examine well this bill of fare. I am sure that you will agree that it is ample and even luxurious for any person of the working class.

The only trouble with it is that it is too extensive. What do four common persons want with six loaves of bread in a week? Mere extravagance, I say. And that 60 cents' worth of meat in seven days with three quarts of milk is certainly too much. Three loaves of bread would be plenty, and I do not see why they should want any meat at all. It is these habits of luxury that implant rebellious ideas in the minds of the lowly and threaten us with all kinds of dangerous social heresies. We have in our country, I am grieved to say, a set of unrefined and ill-bred persons that insist that a workingman's family should live above the station in life to which God has assigned them—meat every day, and I don't know what not. It is these wretches that have disseminated among the lower strata the feeling of unrest that is now so marked in some religions and have actually spread a doubt that this is the most prosperous and the happiest country on earth.

For my part I give thanks that we still have sane and sensible newspapers able and willing to stand for the supremacy of those to whom God in His wisdom has committed the property interests of the country and refute all this loose talk about poverty by printing facts like these about this worthy girl in Chicago.

They are the saviors of our nation. I read them with approval and every day I give one of them to Jenkins (me man) to read, for I hold it to be the duty of us of the better class to diffuse intelligence (of the right sort of course), among the lower orders and train their minds to uphold the pillars of society, which means us.

P. S.—Some rude, uncultured person from the dregs of society wrote to the "Tribune" and in the most disagreeable way pointed out that in the program of expenditures mapped out in this case there was no allowance for clothes, and the law, to say nothing about the climate, forbade persons to go naked.

It is this growing spirit of insolence on the part of the inferior populace that fills me with the gravest uneasiness about the future of the country.

Whither are we drifting? Alas, one may well ask.

THE SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports in the "Liberator" from various points on the Harriman system, whose shopmen have for some months been on strike and who have nobly stood out against the corporation, demanding a recognition of their Federation, gives among other items regarding the struggle the following:

From Sacramento it is reported that the company has had to take two good engines out of the fruit service and send them north to get the trains in and out of Portland. Pickets are on duty every night but as most of the striking shopmen are working a day picket line can not be maintained. Another big freight wreck at Grants' Pass, in which a brakeman was killed.

Oakland reports there is no such thing as diminishing the spirit of the loyal fighters there. Two strike breakers have cleared out leaving their debts behind. A motor car broke her fly-wheel between Davis and Sacramento, tying up four trains. In two days' time recently ten engines "died" between Port Costa and Sacramento. "The brothers are requested to stick a pin in these facts and compare conditions now with those before the strike when our record for twelve months on the western division amounted to four failures in all."

San Luis Obispo—One engine has been in the shop for some time for the renewal of 75 broken stay bolts. And regarding the class of boiler work now being done it is stated that one engine in for 75 stay bolts had 117 stay bolts applied about a month previous.

UNFAIR TO No. 6.

It is announced by the Musicians that the band of the Nationals' organization which is to give a dance at Puckett's Assembly Hall on the evening of August 29th, is unfair to No. 6, and it is also stated that the printed tickets for the ball do not bear the union label.

Agitation prevents rebellion, keeps the peace and secures progress. Every step she gains is gained forever. Muskets are the weapons of animals. Agitation is the atmosphere of the brains. —Wendell Phillips.

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ADDRESS BEFORE LABOR COUNCIL.

Professor M. S. Wildman of Stanford University delivered a very interesting talk before the Labor Council last Friday evening, following favorable action on a recent request made to address the delegates concerning proposed legislation now being agitated for reform of the country's banking system.

Among present evils he pointed out that the system of today is a relic of the Civil War, and that its lack of elasticity is a distinct disadvantage. The gold supply is regulated from the product of the mines and the trade conditions of foreign commerce; silver money and silver notes are now stationary in amount; national bank note circulation is influenced by the bond market, and banks do not lend when money is most needed.

The French Bank system was touched upon in their method of discounting by issuing promissory notes, and the protection furnished to it by raising rates to check abuse of borrowing power. The limitation placed on the issuing of bank notes in the United States is given as one reason for our unsatisfactory system.

Professor Wildman stated that he advocated no particular measure now pending but that two points must not be overlooked when such legislation is undertaken, viz. A new system must involve a central reserve, and the power of issuing notes therefrom must be unlimited.

A plan recently formulated and to which he gives some approval provides formation of the country into financial districts, with local associations in each city of the district, and a central reserve city. This to overcome the present centralization of money in New York's call money market. Each of these districts would have a representative in the board of directors of the national association at Washington, and the government would likewise be represented. The powers of this association would include the holding of the cash of the United States treasury, and that of the bank reserves, and the issuing of notes and discount.

It is not necessary to state that a discussion of financial legislation of any kind opens a prolific field, besides bringing up the economic question in its entirety, and when presented to Congress in definite form all the various methods for a centralized banking system will encounter the determined opposition that has existed since the days of Andrew Jackson and Nicholas Biddle.

The address of Professor Wildman was attentively listened to by the Council delegates, and appreciated, as being informative on one side of a much discussed subject, though it was apparent from some of the questions asked that other questions were being considered by the delegates as equal or paramount to any need for a change in the banking system that may exist in the mind of the business world and notwithstanding the subject of the oft-asserted inter-relation of labor and capital.

ADOPT DELEGATE'S REPORT.

The local Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union has indorsed the stand taken by Delegate Harry Pohlmann at the recent international convention in this city. He was a leader in the fight made for the seating of the Chicago delegates, which controversy was an outgrowth of the pressmen's strike in Chicago, the international officers of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers having suspended the Chicago local for their sympathetic action with the pressmen at the time, alleging a violation of contract. Almost the entire time of the convention here was taken with this case, and Pohlmann strongly defended the position of the Chicago strikers through the entire procedure. His report was rendered to the local Wednesday evening.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, August 6, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum, presiding.

Transfers deposited: Mary Doering, pianist, Local No. 153; Gus Lewin, trombone, Local 12; H. S. Power, piano, Local 145; Manuel M. Gonzales, cello, Local 47.

Reinstatements: D. C. Smith, S. Galindo, A. C. Parrott, W. Hatherley, A. Timmons, F. W. Edwards, H. Von Meyerinck, A. M. Barratt, H. Wilson, J. B. Warburton, J. W. Lewis, Miss M. Bassett.

G. W. Bennett has been suspended for 60 days for a violation of section 15, article 4, constitution and by-laws.

The following traveling members are reported playing at the Cort Theatre: F. Paret, Local 310; F. Daab, Local 310; C. McKnight, Local 310; Arthur Giarmone, Local 310; Otto Rumpf, Local 310.

Majestic Hall, corner Fillmore and Geary streets, has been placed in the Class "C" list of halls.

Harry Anderson has returned from a two months' stay at El Verano.

Regular local prices, as per price list, together with all expenses, will prevail for N. S. G. W. celebration, September 9th, at Stockton. Contractors furnishing same men for more than one parlor must include expenses in each contract.

P. Demetrio has just returned from an extended trip through the Northwest.

Members wishing engagements for the Labor Day parade will please file names with the secretary at once.

Will the party who received 40 tickets from Gerald Kenny at the ferry the day of the picnic please make himself known and report to Mr. Kenny at headquarters.

PRESSMEN ARE FIGHTING HARD.

The striking web pressmen announce they are receiving good support from interior cities in their campaign against the "Examiner." Circular letters are being sent broadcast to inform the subscribing and advertising patrons that the Hearst publication is on the unfair list. Stockton and Sacramento send in good reports, and the striking pressmen will appreciate the active and immediate assistance of all unions and central bodies, and the matter is called to the particular attention of unionists in these places.

A list of the local firms patronizing the advertising columns of the "Examiner" was last week posted in the Labor Temple that the various organizations contemplating the purchase of Labor Day uniforms might be informed and act in the pressmen's interests.

In Chicago, members of the Elevated Railway Employees' Union have been requested to report to their officials all public service employees and union men caught reading any of the publications against which the pressmen are warring. The resolution of request states that "the reading of non-union papers by union men and public service employees has a tendency to misinform the general public in regard to the status of the present lockout and strike in the newspaper publishing industry."

WANT THE 1914 CONVENTION.

Announcement is made that a strong effort will be put forth to bring the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to San Francisco in 1914. This year's gathering will convene in Washington, D. C., next month and delegates from this city and the Pacific Coast will attend and extend the invitation to the carpenters to come to this city two years hence. That the exposition buildings will then be in the final stages of completion will be one point urged in favor of San Francisco's claims.



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Get Your Suit Before August 17th

There will not be another such an opportunity for a whole season. The greatest suit sale in our history will end August 17th.

SUMMER SUITINGS 15 to 20% Discount

The majority of the heavy weight for all-the-year-round wear. Select it this week; we will deliver it next month if you wish.

We are clearing our stock for new Fall goods now arriving. You might as well enjoy the sacrifice that we are making of our profit.

Made in a high-class manner by our Union Tailors in our own shops.



Kelleher & Browne
THE IRISH TAILORS
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Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226
JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1912.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.—Sam W. Foss.

President Taft has accepted the resignation of Federal Judge Hanford of Seattle. The congressional committee advised acceptance of the resignation and the dropping of impeachment proceedings. And now it would be a good idea for labor to keep a sharp lookout as to the qualifications of Hanford's successor.

According to representatives of the Anti-Capital Punishment League, Governor Johnson has declared that if the petitions circulated to initiate a law for the abolishment of capital punishment received the necessary 30,000 signatures, he would allow no more hangings to take place until after the decision of the matter in the November election.

Reports say that the constable has been withdrawn from the mansion of Patrick Calhoun in Cleveland, after 12 days' stay, on the promise of the said Patrick to immediately pay \$7,910, for building materials in the house, claimed not to have been paid for. Have you noticed any greater number of U. R. passengers standing on your corns this week during the "rush" hours?

The Fargo (N. D.) "Advocate", a local labor paper, in speaking of the annual hail made in that section as to the scarcity of harvest hands, advises farmers that the best results will not be obtained by a call from the commercial clubs, as they are to a certain extent discredited among the workers owing to campaigns they have conducted in the past with the evident purpose of flooding the labor market on the Pacific Coast. The "Advocate" very aptly continues: "It strikes us that the sensible way to get harvest help would be to notify the labor organizations, adopt a minimum scale of wages for the State, give reasonable hours and otherwise use the men white. If the Better Farming Association, the commercial clubs or other organizations need men to save the crops of the state let them make a conservative estimate of the number wanted, agree on a wage scale of \$3.50 or better a day. Show the labor organizations that these men are needed and they can send out a call in which the laborers will have confidence and to which they will respond. And when the men do arrive pay the scale and use the men white. This may appear to be a good scale of wages to the farmer, but they will pay that and more before the season is over. Get right on the start and you will have better success. Providence has given you large crops on cheap land. Pay good wages and be prosperous."

A NEW AID TO THE UNION LABEL.

From an exchange we learn that a company has recently been formed in New York City that is expected to be of great benefit to labor unionists and their friends. The Union Trading Company of 71 West Twenty-third street, jobbers and distributors of union-labeled products in the wearing apparel line, has organized for the purpose of securing the trade of merchants desiring to handle union goods, and to facilitate matters for the retail trade, so that merchants everywhere may be able to lay in an entire stock of goods for men and not be compelled to open up accounts in ten or fifteen cities in that many States.

But it is said the company does not propose to stop there, and wait until the merchant is ready to order his goods. It expects to scientifically develop the trade of union workers for union-label products by offering to sell the best possible goods to be found in the market, and to sell these goods through agents or direct to the consumer where merchants are indifferent or fail to lay in a sufficient quantity of goods to properly accommodate the trade.

This will be good news to the friends of the union label—those in the membership of organized labor who in season and out have worked for the success of the emblem of fair conditions. Another step forward has been made in gaining the wholesale distributor as an ally in the work of pushing the sale of union-label goods. Aside from the convenience it will afford the friendly merchant, those merchants who heretofore have told the customer they couldn't get the address of manufacturers of label products, that they couldn't carry so many bills, that they could find no assortment, and other excuses, with which all are familiar, will have to find some other refuge. No one familiar with conditions will deny the fact that thousands of dollars in union-label trade is lost because the merchant is too often hostile.

The Union Trading Company it is said proposes to appeal directly to the thousands of good, earnest unionists and to handle only the best products to be found. This is good business policy. Many instances can be cited of attempts to sell nothing but the label itself. The manufacturer will buy the cheapest of materials, pay his workers the lowest scale the union permits and demand the limit of the employee's capacity in production, without regard to quality of the work such methods naturally produce (whether done by union or non-union labor), put on a union label and then expect organized workers to cheerfully buy whatever he offers.

But the above is in no wise intended to make a soft spot on which the card holder who seldom or never asks for the label can alight. His particular sin is not absolved in pointing out the omissions and commission of others not members of organized labor. The obligation still rests upon him—in all fairness—to patronize the label. Don't stand too firmly on the demand for quality until you have made some increase in the quantity of your label purchases. Some unionists seem to take delight in yelling loud and long over one deficient union-labeled article they may have purchased and will apparently forgive and forget the ninety-and-nine times they have been stung in non-label and non-union products. The importance of the proposition mentioned above should appeal to all union men and women. The sales and distributing organization of the company will be thrown on the union side. It is expected to be of especial benefit to the garment workers' organization and those employed in the necktie, suspender and like industries. Here is where assistance is badly needed in combating the child labor and sweatshop evils.

In the meantime, demand the union label—and don't forget the union card and button.

THE VETERANS OF UNIONISM.

Union labor in our country has come to an age where many of its members in looking back see its starting point lost in the distance and the intervening turns in the road it has traveled. Only the pathway ahead is visible—with what obstacles to surmount and difficulties to overcome need not be considered here.

In this connection comes the thought of those whom we are leaving behind and the work they accomplished of which the present member is a beneficiary. Do we appreciate their labors, and do we honor the fathers of unionism? Their faithfulness to an obligation taken on entering the union, their devotion to its principles, choosing not to follow the line of least resistance, braving the dangers that beset the pioneer—do the younger members stop to consider what has already been won for them, and that they start in union life safe from many foes the veterans have conquered, and that they reap where others have sown?

Some of the older organizations, in their collective capacity, have taken action that recognizes an indebtedness to the veteran member. Pensions are granted, dues are remitted and scales are adjusted to meet their necessities and the requirements of economic conditions. Referendum votes by the majority have often brought this about, and the organization as a whole is given due credit. But many an individual member has yet to realize his obligation to the work and sacrifice of the men who have founded his organization, and fails to heartily offer the plaudit, Well done. Too often selfish in thought and action, he beholds naught else in others.

Unions were not always equipped as we find many of them today, and fewer workers had learned in the school of experience of their benefits, hence were not affiliated. Members contemplating strike could not begin the struggle in the confidence of financial aid from an international or local treasury. Sick, accident and death relief came only from voluntary contributions, and were uncertain. Lockouts and ill-advised strikes or other causes brought on disaster, and left the organization crippled in membership and purse. Against greater odds than those of today did they contend for the rights of the worker to organize for collective bargaining with the employer, and for the ascendancy of human over property rights. But that old—perhaps gray-haired—member of your union struggled on in faith, and always "carried his card." Some were more active than others in the militant work, but these needed the co-operation and the ready aid their less gifted but ever faithful brother could lend, and all are entitled to share in the regard of the younger membership. Stubborn has been the adversity union labor has encountered. But a bright star has been its beacon, and these older members have built on a sure foundation. Now we behold the fruits of their fidelity, their patience, their efforts—in every local, in every central body, in the structure of every international among older unions.

Today we build on the foundation they have laid, and great is the responsibility for those who sincerely desire the success of their organization—that they add not the wood, hay and stubble that shall perish when every man's work shall be made manifest and tried by fire. Changes must come and it is not the plea that labor's policies must be as the laws of the Medes and Persians, yet the traditions, customs, and the kindly counsel of these old members is not to be lightly cast aside. Too often do we see youthful enthusiasm scornfully reject the advice of an elder unionist—and too often with disastrous consequences. Age does not imply absolute perfection, but gratitude for the work of union labor's veterans is nought but their just due.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Professor Bickerton of "partial impact" fame has been giving his opinions on icebergs and incidentally shows how the money spent on astronomical observations, earthquake studies and polar expeditions, in that the knowledge so gained may all be used to secure the safety of the mariner, is money well spent. Earthquakes, says the professor, have a habit of producing big ocean waves and these waves rushing beneath the vast ice fields of the polar continents break off masses of ice sometimes thousands of square miles in area, and these float off in different directions dependent on ocean currents. These huge floating ice fields in turn influence the prevailing winds, and so it may happen that an earthquake at the poles may lead to dearer wheat through the masses of liberated ice producing a cold or wet season. The Cost of Living Commission might now include earthquakes and icebergs in its investigations. Between them and the depreciation of gold theory, it would be a life-long job.

The mingling together of men of various views, the rubbing of elbows of the many nationalities in this country, lead to improvement, because every time one man meets another in a friendly conversation in which ideas are exchanged there is a chance for each to become acquainted with something of which he formerly knew nothing. We always either learn from or teach something to those with whom we come in contact. Life, for the observing man, is one continual round of education. *It is only the blind, listless fellow who does not daily lift himself higher in the world of information and useful, valuable knowledge. Look about you and you will find plenty of food for thought.

One frequently hears it asserted that in the matter of the increased cost of living the United States is not more unfortunate than other parts of the world. However, statistics gathered from all the world point with more or less certainty to the conclusion that although in the last fifteen years the rise in the cost of living abroad has been about 13 per cent, or a little more, the rise in the United States has been about 40 per cent. Reduced to plain figures this means that, while the European citizen's dollar has shrunk to about 83 cents, the American dollar, measured by purchasing power of necessities, has dwindled to about 71 cents during this period.

The many anomalies and uncertainties involved in the next presidential election are making people brush up their historical knowledge as to the various ways in which presidents of the United States have been chosen in the past. The Journal of Education says: "There has been so much said of late about the rule of the majority as always imperative in a republic that it may be profitable to remember that Lincoln himself was a minority president. Lincoln at his first election fell nearly a million votes short of a majority on the popular vote. Nor was he by any means alone in this position. Beginning with 1824, when John Quincy Adams became president through the action of the House of Representatives in spite of the fact that Andrew Jackson had a large plurality at the popular election, there have been ten instances in which presidents have been seated who were supported only by a minority of voters. These were Polk, Taylor, Buchanan, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, and Cleveland at both elections—in 1884 and 1892. And yet the republic somehow has survived."

Wit at Random

Once a year the newsboys of London are given an outing some place on the Thames river where they can swim to their hearts' content. As one little boy was getting into the water his little friend said: "Johnnie, you're pretty dirty!" "Yes," replied Johnnie, "I missed the train last year."

"I've just discovered why women weep at a wedding."

"Well, why?"

"The married women weep out of sympathy, and the single ones because the wedding isn't theirs."

A case concerning motor driving was on hand, when the chauffeur declared that when driving at forty miles an hour he could, if necessary, pull up in ten or twelve feet.

"Um!" said the judge.

An expert was the next occupant of the box. Said his lordship: "If a motor car were traveling at forty miles an hour, and the brakes could be put on in such a manner as to stop it within ten or twelve feet, where would the driver go?"

"Depends very much on the sort of life he'd been living," said the expert.—Montreal "Star."

"What happens when you put the dollar before the man?" bawled the candidate.

"The man goes after it," answered an old farmer in the crowd.—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"Ma wants two pounds of butter exactly like what you sent us last. If it ain't exactly like what she got before she won't take it," said the small boy.

The grocer, turned to his numerous customers and remarked blandly: "Some people in my business don't like particular customers, but I do. It's my delight to serve them and get them what they want. I will attend to you in a moment, little boy."

"Be sure and get the same kind. A lot of pa's relations are visiting our house, and ma doesn't want 'em to come again," the small boy explained.—"Suburban Life."

The railroad station of Meridian, Texas, is about a mile from the business part of the town. One night a sleepy, weary traveling man said to the darky who was driving him to the hotel: "Old man, why did they put this depot so far from town?"

The darky scratched his head in thought and replied: "Waal, boss, I's fo'ced to admit dat I hasn't give de matter s'ficient cogitation, but I s'pose dey done dat so as to have de depot as near as possible to de railroad."

"Well, old sport, how do you feel? I've just eaten a bowl of ox-tail soup and feel bully."

"I've just eaten a plate of hash and feel like everything."—New Orleans "Times-Democrat."

"I reckon," said the first farmer, "that I get up earlier than anybody in this neighborhood. I am always up before 3 o'clock in the morning." The second farmer said he was always up before that and had part of the chores done. The first farmer thought he was a liar, and decided to find out. A few mornings later he got up at 2 o'clock and went to the neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door and the woman of the house opened it. "Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find the neighbor in bed. "He was around here early in the morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now."—Exchange.

Miscellaneous

ABOMINATION OF EXTREME POVERTY.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

We all have knowledge of the existence and prevalence of poverty in this country. We realize its wretchedness, and the harm it is causing our people. It is sapping the country of its real strength. The most pitiable, the most noxious, the most corrosive visitation of poverty is in the large family. It comes into the house and there it begins its pernicious work. It divests the father of his usefulness, it crushes his ambition, it throws him into despondency and despair. It does not spare the mother. It causes her to fret and to worry, and, finally, to sink beneath the burden of her trouble. Her tribulation is almost unendurable. There is a household of little ones, half cared for, half fed, half clothed. They are deprived not only of the necessities of life, but also of that wholesome and moral training which can only be given by a mother who is free from the afflictions of poverty. The little ones do not alone suffer from the pangs of extreme want. There may be an older girl in the family who should be around the house to help the mother care for and raise the children, and who should be acquiring knowledge of, and perfecting herself in, the little household duties, but who must, instead, labor too hard to contribute to the support of the family. Unsuitable work, and severe deprivation, and miserable neglect, constitute a most undesirable training, indeed, for motherhood, yet such does poverty force her to undergo. Her ambition in life may be high and noble, but can never be realized, simply because it is necessary for her to spend her best years struggling to keep starvation from the midst of her family. A pitiable condition of affairs! A youth whose assiduity and whose aptness foretold a good citizen and a great man may have the fondest hopes of his heart blasted through poverty in his household. He may be yearning to receive an education, to develop his talents, and to throw himself heart and soul into those pursuits which would improve our government. He must, however, neglect himself, his country must do without the best that is in him, owing to the inability of his father to support his own. Like the maiden, he can never reach that eminent place in life to which his special gifts incline him.

I am not descanting on a mere fanciful subject. I am not creating in my imagination what does not exist. I am not bringing up rare and exceptional cases and making much of them, but I am giving a description, however defective, of the misery and baneful effect of poverty, which exists not merely in one, or two, or three families, but in many—nay, in very many.

Unionism has already done a great deal towards diminishing the degree and lessening the extent of poverty. It has made provisions for shorter hours, thereby giving work to as many men as possible. One good remains to be wrought, one work is yet to be done, if the worst form of poverty is to be reduced. A preference must be given to the father of a large family. If he is at all eligible, he must have the first choice of a good paying position, whether it be political, or mechanical, or clerical. Not he, but his family should be considered. On the proper raising and education of his children depend the stability, and the progress, and the perfection and the glory of our country.

Never let us be discouraged with ourselves. It is not when we are conscious of our faults that we are most wicked; on the contrary, we are less so. We see by a brighter light, and let us remember, for our consolation, that we never perceive our sins till we begin to cure them.—Fenelon.

REPORT OF MRS. FRANCES NOEL.

When the invitation reached me to serve as organizer of the Humane Legislation League, I was unable to come, being under a doctor's care. I urged that in case the committee decided to wait for me two months, valuable preparatory work could be done. The second call reached me by wire Friday, May 31st—rather a short time for preparation to leave home, but I followed the call and arrived Tuesday, June 4th, as requested, and reported at the meeting of the committee that night.

In attending this meeting I was surprised to find that no preparatory work had been done, and it was to be left to me to attend to all the preparatory detail work. At that meeting with the committee I also asked for the plans or outlines of my work. There were none. Mr. John I. Nolan, your secretary, suggested that the most important work before the committee and before me as an organizer was the registration of women. I accepted that suggestion, because in order to organize a group we must first have a reason for organizing. Out of the registration work no doubt would follow the material for a larger organization. The committee agreed that I begin at once a campaign for registration.

The morning following the committee meeting I investigated the statistics on registration and found that the percentage of women registered was exceedingly low in the laboring-class districts; proportionately speaking, much lower than in the districts of the wealthy class.

I drafted at once a letter to be circulated among all unions of San Francisco asking them to assist in the work of registration by giving us the names and addresses of volunteer workers who would lend their aid in our campaign for registration. While waiting for response from these letters I looked over the ground of campaign and interviewed many representatives of labor, and addressed local unions and both central councils.

Practically no response came from the unions that would assist us in our work. Then we decided on the next plan—to meet the women direct. We secured a list of 5000 names and mailed to each a letter of appeal for assistance in registration, and for aid in advancing humane legislation, particularly the protection of the eight-hour law for women. We also enclosed with said letter an invitation for an afternoon reception in Germania Hall. The results from the use of that mailing list were more than gratifying. Several hundred women responded by coming to our reception, or answering by phone or letter offering their direct or indirect assistance in our work. We soon heard the word "Registration" echoing and re-echoing throughout the city.

In the meantime I continued calling on unions, urging the members of organized labor to cast aside prejudice and indifference toward woman's vote, and to urge every woman to register. I warned strongly against the effects of indifference on the part of labor on the one side, and the alert activity of women of the wealthy and employing class on the other.

I called on the executive board of the State Federation of Labor and urged that a call for action be sent throughout the State to all affiliated central bodies. I drafted a letter, and enclosed therewith all printed material used effectively by our league, and left the mailing thereof in the hands of the Federation secretary, Mr. Paul Scharrenberg.

From the number of women who responded to our call for action we selected the most trustworthy and sincere. With their assistance we succeeded in making house-to-house canvasses, picketing on the street, visiting factories and workshops, and having an effective distribution of literature.

As soon as the location of the district branch registration booths became known to us, we had 25,000 dodgers printed giving the addresses of

these booths, and with it a strong appeal for registration and humane legislation. We discovered the need of additional booths in the Noe Valley and Potrero districts. Together with Mr. John I. Nolan I went before the meeting of the Board of Election Commissioners and succeeded in having a booth placed in the Noe Valley district.

Our campaign slogan was the eight-hour law for women. We could not have chosen a better one, because mothers of working daughters took the deepest interest in the future of the law. The fear of having the eight-hour law for women repealed in the coming legislature caused many women to register; and I dare say many will regret they did not register when the fight is on to uphold the eight-hour law.

I cannot help but express a word of censure at this time for those unions who failed to send an official call to all their members to register. I refer in particular to the unions of women. In one instance I urged a certain representative to have this done and was told in reply that her union did not indulge in politics. Let us hope that the day will soon be of the past when union members are so conservative as to confuse politics with professional politicians. Members of organized labor can derive the highest benefit and save thousands of dollars to the union treasury by taking a keener interest in the political activity of city, State and Nation. I do not mean to advise that we open the ranks of labor for camping grounds of unscrupulous politicians.

In conjunction with this statement, I will mention that in my work I encountered right from the beginning, both from within and without the ranks of labor, that type of politician, who came to my office and to our meetings for no other purpose than to block our work or for their individual gain. That none succeeded in gaining his or her point is a satisfaction I hold to my credit.

All told, I have called on fifty unions and councils, attended ten committee meetings, and addressed fourteen public meetings. I have in person attended to all the work pertaining to our activity both for the labor and daily press. All office and clerical work and typewriting, I have done myself except mailing of the 5000 letters. In that work I received most valuable assistance from the women of the Union Label League, from Brother French of the Carpenters, Mrs. G. S. Brower, Mrs. W. T. Bonsor and a number of friends to our cause. I have interviewed more than 300 people individually in behalf of humane legislation and registration.

Our work attracted widespread attention, and men and women active everywhere in behalf of human welfare have communicated with us. Among these are some noteworthy writers from the East who have secured notes and data from us for their writings in magazines.

By permission of the Board of Education we secured public school buildings for afternoon meetings. We held seven meetings in such places, with more or less success, and thereby secured strong advocates for registration and humane legislation. More meetings could have been held had it not been the list of speakers available for use at these places was exceedingly limited on account of many being on vacation. Every program arranged for school meetings has to pass the censorship of the Board of Education. Many housewives, also, at this time were away from the city on account of the vacation season, and thus we encountered considerable handicap.

The committees forming the Humane Legislation League met but twice a month and it will be apparent that in order to carry on quick and effective campaign work I could not always wait for the sanctioning of my actions from the committee. However, I will state that I have never made one move of any consequence that I did not first consult with your secretary, Mr. John I. Nolan, representative of this Council, and Mr.

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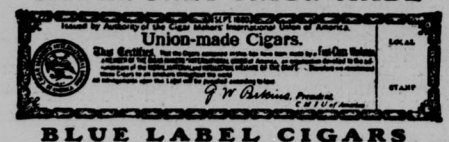
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Frank Macdonald, representative of the Building Trades Council. I hereby thank both gentlemen for their ever-willing and courteous assistance.

In closing my report I will say that hereafter when the councils of this city appoint a committee, they should choose those who are not too busy to attend to the duties of the committee work. Out of 19 women who are on the committee of the Humane Legislation League, only seven have been of assistance in this work.

I mention first Miss Younger, who for the first six weeks of my activity gave practically her entire time to assist me. Valuable assistance I further received from the Industrial Inspectress of your city, Mrs. Hannah Nolan. I shall boost for more of her kind to be engaged in similar capacity throughout the State. I met with ever willing aid and cheerful encouragement from Miss Sarah Hagan and Miss Cummings of the Garment Workers, Mrs. Carson of the Laundry Workers, Miss Ostino of the Cracker Bakers and Mrs. Will French of the Woman's Union Label League. The "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor" have given the use of their columns, as also has the daily press. To each and all we owe much appreciation.

Before attempting any further development pertaining to the greater organization of the Humane Legislation League I advise the careful consideration of several facts and experiences which I gathered during my activity. These I place in the hands of your secretary and president for consideration with labor representatives.

I trust that I have done my work thus far to your satisfaction. Where I have failed in the opinion of some, I plead with you to consider the many disadvantages and difficulties which confronted me. Remarks have come to me that I accepted enormous financial compensation for my work. If anyone questions my integrity in that respect, I ask him or her to carefully investigate the expenditures made thus far and it will be found that I accepted nothing more than actual expenses. I have paid the carfare of groups of women out of my own allowance, and in several cases I also paid workers from my allowance for several days' labors in order to accomplish what should be accomplished, and to relieve myself of too much strain from overwork.

Finally, I urge that whenever you attempt to do work among women feel assured that the women you select to do the work are such most fitted therefor. Organized labor stands for the highest and the best. Womanhood in all walks of life is most keenly sensitive to the noblest side of our work.

Men of San Francisco, you have taken a rather conservative stand toward this newer and larger woman's movement. I beg of you, on behalf of greater progress of labor, to meet it on an even broader basis.

Through all history, labor and women have risen, together, to a higher standard of citizenship only through struggle and suffering. Both have been enslaved, and both are still in more or less in bondage to tyranny and oppression. Let therefore the labor movement and the woman's movement join hands on the battleground of the world's emancipation toward a higher standard of human life.

I thank the labor movement of San Francisco for the honor and trust bestowed on me in this work. I pledge myself to use every experience I have gained to further the welfare of our cause throughout the State.

After closing my report I learn that the registration of women in the labor districts appears, thus far, proportionately as high as it is in the other districts. Thus we can feel that our efforts have brought results. And in time to come the labor movement will further reap the benefits of our campaign for humane legislation, and particularly the upholding of the eight-hour law.

FRANCES N. NOEL,

Organizer, Humane Legislation League.

DARROW'S TRIAL NEARS CLOSE.

The trial of Clarence Darrow in Los Angeles for alleged bribery is drawing to a close and the verdict of the jury may be expected next week.

A unique stipulation is said to have been made between the opposing attorneys last week that all of the published works of Clarence S. Darrow be admitted into evidence and copies of his novels, essays and lectures be furnished to the jurors to be read during their hours of leisure, but the district attorney later withdrew his consent. The incident was occasioned by the prosecuting attorney reading a paragraph from an address by Darrow and then asking if the paragraph gave Darrow's state of mind last November. The defense said it would not object to the reading of excerpts from Darrow's works if all of them were submitted into evidence and the jurors furnished with copies.

E. A. Cantrell, a prominent Socialist lecturer and writer, was placed on the stand by the prosecution in an endeavor to impeach the testimony of Job Harriman, one of the attorneys for the McNamaras and the late Socialist candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles, but the court did not admit his testimony, holding that it was collateral to the issue.

The defendant occupied the witness stand in his own behalf for six days.

NEWSPAPERS IN LOS ANGELES.

In the semi-annual report of the secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, in discussing the printing trades in that city, is found the following:

"On February 11, 1912, the Los Angeles 'Record' sent an invitation to the Association of American Advertisers to investigate the local newspaper circulations and conditions. Here is an extract from the letter:

"Standing of newspapers of Los Angeles:

"The circulation of the Los Angeles newspapers has been changing very rapidly and a thorough and systematic canvass of a large portion of Los Angeles recently made by the 'Record' shows the city circulation of the newspapers in Los Angeles in the following standing. First, 'Record'; second, 'Express'; third, 'Tribune'; fourth, 'Examiner'; fifth, 'Times'; sixth, 'Herald.'

"The 'Times' circulation in the city has shown a decrease for the past several years, owing to its monopolistic and antagonistic policy."

"Since this letter was sent to the Association of American advertisers the 'Herald' has made wonderful increase in circulation and now advertises over 50,000 copies daily. This places the 'Herald' many thousand copies ahead of the 'Times,' and places the Otis sheet in sixth place.

"With the 'Times' in sixth place in point of circulation its power to injure the cause of labor is lessened and if the policy of the 'Times' is continued we have nothing to fear in the future. The people of Los Angeles do not take Otis as seriously as formerly; his attacks on every progressive man and measure have reduced the 'Times' to a point where its influence is keeping pace with its waning circulation."

DRAWING OF THE NEW TEMPLE.

Delegates and visitors to the Labor Council this evening will not fail to observe the handsome architect's drawing of the proposed new Labor Temple, that was placed in position at the foot of the stairs yesterday. It is 34x46 inches in size, is neatly framed and displays to good advantage the future home of union labor in San Francisco. The architects have adopted the Italian Renaissance type, and the exterior construction will be of brick and terra cotta. The building will be erected at Sixteenth and Capp streets on a lot already purchased by the Hall Association. O'Brien & Werner are the architects.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 2, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Treasurer McTiernan excused.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Stable Employees—Wm. Ward, vice Jos. P. Wiley. Hoisting Engineers—J. J. Murphy, T. C. Mercadante, John Baker vice Chas. Barker. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—C. Zerbe, J. Meaney, P. Abel. Electrical Workers No. 151—C. Perry, W. Forbes, F. P. Dunn, F. P. Noonan, A. Wagner, J. E. Coleman, W. W. Barden, M. J. Sullivan. Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—R. E. Kohn, vice J. S. Walker. Waiters—Walter Martens, vice L. A. Francoeur. Tailors—M. Noonan, F. Rizzo, B. Sherman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Congressman Hayes, stating he would support seamen's bill. From Senator Perkins, in relation to post office bill. From Sailors, Riggers and Stevedores, and Carpenters No. 22, in relation to members patronizing "Examiner"; copies ordered sent to Web Pressmen's Union. From Carpenters No. 483, inclosing check for \$15 for defense of Ettor and Giovannitti; also from Typographical No. 21, inclosing check for \$5 for same cause. From Waiters, and Riggers' and Stevedores' Unions, stating they had forwarded donation through the Ettor and Giovannitti League. From White Rats Actors' Union, in relation to Council's circular letter. From Eastern Outfitting Co. and Prager & Co., relative to their advertising in the San Francisco "Examiner." From Gas and Water Workers' Union, in reference to committee appointed to appear before the executive committee of this Council. From the Danville Trades and Labor Council, appeal for funds for the campaign of John H. Walker. From Typographical Union No. 21, containing copies of telegrams which passed between local and international, relative to sympathetic strike on "Examiner." From S. M. O'Sullivan, relative to conditions in Recorder's office, and containing an attack on one of the officers of the Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Electrical Workers No. 404, in relation to jurisdiction over the installation of gas arc lights. From Central Labor Council of Philadelphia and vicinity, appeal for financial assistance in behalf of engineers and firemen on strike against the American Ice Co. From Anti-Jap Laundry League, stating that the Exposition authorities had caused their advertising on the fences of the city to be placarded by bill posters in violation of contract, and asked for a hearing before the executive committee.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Web Pressmen No. 4, requesting all unions in the Labor Day parade to carry a banner stating that the "Examiner" is unfair to organized labor.

Communication from A. L. Sapiro, containing resolutions asking for the appointment of a committee to draw up suitable questions to be propounded to candidates for legislative office. After considerable discussion the resolutions were, on motion, referred to the joint legislative conference committee.

Communication received from the Civil Service Commission, replying to communication from this Council in relation to elevator operators now employed by the city being given some consideration, and asked the Council to render whatever assistance it may be able to give in this matter. The chair appointed Bros. A. J. Gallagher, Jos. Gallagher, Cameron King, E. A. Brown and T. A. Reardon, to act with like committee from Building Trades Council.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Still prosecut-

ing boycott on the undertaking firm of Godeau & Co.; also stated that none of their members were patronizing the "Examiner." Bakers No. 24—Reported that the Bakers' Joint Executive Board had lifted the boycott on the American Baking Co., and that said firm is now using their label. Office Employees—Reported that the Registration Office was deducting pay for time lost on account of sickness or when they have death in their family, and not allowing pay for overtime; asked assistance of Council. On motion the matter was referred to the law and legislative committee, with instructions that the officers of the Council assist. Hackmen—Still boycotting Godeau & Co. Housesmiths No. 78—Will demand an eight-hour day on August 26th and request assistance of the Machinists' Union. Machinists—Stated that they will not permit their members to do Housesmiths' work. Grocery Clerks—Will parade on Labor Day; donated \$10 to the Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund. Web Pressmen—Still prosecuting the boycott on the "Examiner." Barbers—Business bad; request union men to ask for union card; donated \$10 to Labor Day committee. Waiters—Still boycotting Jellison's cafe; asked assistance of printing trades in prosecuting boycott.

Special Order of Business—Professor M. S. Wildman of Stanford University addressed the Council on "Banking Reform." After an interesting and instructive address, the president tendered the thanks of the Council to Mr. Wildman.

Executive Committee—Reported that it was still considering the wage scale and agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, and after considerable discussion decided to advise the union to extend the time so that the sub-committee could get together for the purpose of finding out if possible whether it would be mutually agreeable to all parties; concurred in. Committee considered the complaint of Plumbers No. 442 against the Gas and Water Workers and the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, and it was the consensus of opinion of all parties concerned that the best thing to be done was for the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters to make application for a charter to the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' International Union; secretary was instructed to take up with the Gas Company the question of non-union men doing this particular work; also complaint of Steam Fitters No. 509 that non-union men were doing maintenance work; concurred in. In the matter of the Retail Clerks No. 432 with the Lundstrom Hat Company, this firm agreed to close all five stores, particularly the store in the Mission, provided the Clerks would make an effort to close their competitors—the question as to whether they are doing their duty to be left to the judgment of the secretary of the Council.

Organizing Committee—On the application from a number of women working at the barber trade, to be organized, committee recommended that the secretary of the Council communicate with the A. F. of L. and the International Barbers' Union and inform them that it is the sense of this Council that as soon as possible the International Barbers' Union and the A. F. of L. recognize the equality of women for admission into the union, and that the A. F. of L. use their efforts to get the Barbers' Union to admit women to membership. The previous question was called and put on the above question and lost. Bro. Sullivan then moved that the lady barbers be declared fair until they are recognized. Motion ruled out of order by the chair, and appeal taken. The appeal was placed before the Council and the chair was sustained. Mrs. Simms was granted the privilege of the floor for the purpose of stating the case of the lady barbers. After some discussion the original motion was carried.

On the matter of the Carriage and Automobile Painters, committee recommends that the Carriage and Automobile Workers organize the

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF BERTHA KALICH IN "A LIGHT FROM ST. AGNES."

A GREAT NEW SHOW

W. H. ST JAMES and PLAYERS in Byron Ongley's Comedy Playlet "A Chip of the Old Block"; CHARLEY CASE, "The Fellow Who Talks About His Father"; WILLIAM BURR and DAPHNE HOPE, in "A Lady, A Lover and A Lamp"; MARTIN JOHNSON'S TRAVELOGUES, Wonderful Stories and Pictures of Savage Life in the far-off South Sea Islands (One Week Only); LYDIA NELSON and HER BOYS and GIRLS; KATHI GULTINI; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES; CHICK SALE, Comedy Protean Entertainer.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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painters of these vehicles at once and further recommends that all ex-members be reinstated at the regular initiation fee of \$4.25 as quoted by the committee from the Carriage and Automobile Workers' Union; concurred in.

Special Committee—Minutes of the Joint Labor Day committee read and filed.

Mrs. Frances Noel, organizer for the Humane Legislation League, made a report of her work as organizer, and the work accomplished by the league in trying to get the working women of this city to exercise their franchise. At the conclusion of report it was moved that the report be printed in the "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"; motion carried.

New Business—Moved that the nomination of delegates to the convention of State Federation of Labor be laid over for one week; carried.

Installation of Officers—Past President Walsh installed the officers-elect for the ensuing term.

Receipts—Total, \$106.

Expenses—Total, \$309.62.

Council adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

WILL INVESTIGATE COAL PRICES.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives directing the United States Bureau of Labor to obtain full information concerning the different elements of cost and profit included in the present high prices of anthracite coal, specifying in detail how much the coal miners were benefited by the recent strike agreement, and how much and for what reasons and by what means the cost of coal to the general public was at the same time increased out of proportion to the raise of wages granted the miners. It is estimated that the miners by their new agreement will receive in the aggregate \$5,000,000 more wages per year and that the anthracite coal trust by raising the price to the consumers will obtain an aggregate of \$15,000,000 annually.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum management states that next week's program has never been surpassed in vaudeville. W. H. St. James, who will be remembered in his appearance with Dustin Farnum and as the squire in "Way Down East," will appear in a comedy playlet entitled "A Chip of the Old Block," by the author of "Brewster's Millions." In his latest effort Mr. St. James is said to present a most amusing character in the person of a father who is delighted that his son sincerely flatters him by imitating him in every way. Charley Case, "The Fellow who Talks about his Father," will be a droll feature of the coming bill. Quite a while has elapsed since his last visit here but he is still remembered as one of the most enjoyable of monologists. William Burr and Daphne Hope, favorites in English music halls, come with a clever, melodious and enjoyable skit "A Lady, a Lover and a Lamp." They discuss in song and bright dialogue the sort of love that each pictures as ideal. Among the songs introduced is "Into Dreamland." Martin Johnson's wonderful South Sea Islands Travelogue will be exhibited for the first time in this city, limited to one week. Mr. Johnson was the only man that left San Francisco with Jack London on his famous little 45-foot yacht "Snark" that remained on the entire voyage, spending two and a half years among the islands. His travelogues depict cannibals and their tribal life, the hunting of crocodiles and turtles, dances of the headhunters, the savage methods of warfare, and tropical vegetation and fruits. Next week will be the last of Chick Sale; Lydia Nelson and her Boys and Girls, and Kathi Gultini "The Lady Juggler." It will also be the final one of Bertha Kalich in the one-act drama "A Light from St. Agnes."

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL ARTS.

The California School of Mechanical Arts announces the opening of free evening classes for men where instruction will be given in pattern making, molding, foundry practice, blacksmithing and machine shop practice. The first meeting of the students will be held in the lecture room of the school, Sixteenth and Utah streets, at 7 p. m., Monday, August 19th.

This course is made possible by the will of the late Miranda W. Lux, which sets apart a portion of her estate for the promotion of schools for manual and industrial training to young people of the State and particularly of this city, and the trustees have made arrangements whereby the organization and equipment of the above-named school will be utilized.

It is announced that instruction in the trades will be individual as far as possible, and applicants may enter at any time without examination, if there is room in the shops; otherwise their names will be placed on the waiting list. Classes will also be formed in arithmetic and shop problems and mechanical drawing. In general, entrance to shop instruction will be restricted to those who are already working at these trades, or apprentices of not less than two years' standing.

Courses in steam and electrical engineering will be given those prepared to take them, and for any not fully prepared a preliminary preparatory course will be given.

No tuition is charged, the only expense being for text books, drawing instruments and a few individual tools. Application for admission, and for any further particulars desired, should be addressed to Max A. Plumb, Sixteenth and Utah streets, this city.

The Coopers' International Union reports the issuance of three new charters. The local union of Pittsburg, Pa., succeeded in getting all their contracts signed for the coming year and everything is running smoothly for the coopers in that city. The strike in the Boston breweries, involving 51 members, has been satisfactorily settled and the men will receive the Saturday half holiday for the summer months, with no reduction in pay. The Emrich Cooperage Company of Evansville signed an agreement granting an increase in wages. The beer barrel coopers are still on strike in the Milwaukee breweries, the demand being an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour.

There were 2566 strikes and lockouts in Germany in 1911. Employees involved numbered 217,809, in 10,640 establishments. Dissatisfaction with wages caused 1964 strikes, and 752 strikes were for shorter hours. Twelve per cent of the struggles are reported as successful, 62½ per cent partially successful, and 25½ per cent unsuccessful. The German Federation of Labor embraces 9371 locals having 2,168,332 members.

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June 29, 1912:

Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

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AUGUST, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. 143 Second
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler. 215 Leidesdorff
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 516 Mission
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(133) Ben, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(65) Blair-Murdock Co. 68 Fremont
(99) Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co. 16 Twenty-ninth
(121) California Demokrat. 51 Third
(176) California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) Call, The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(179) Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(42) Examiner. Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co. 24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short. 342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(97) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(102) Garrad, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gilie Co. 2257 Mission
(56) Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L. 245 Drumm
(120) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co. 260 Stevenson
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley. 1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce. 51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(123) L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(216) Matthews, E. L. 2040 Polk
(1) Miller & Miller. 619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery
(22) Mitchell, John J. 516 Mission
(58) Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNell Bros. 788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co. 582 California
(87) Norcross, Frank G. 1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(136) Panama Press. 268 Market
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(60) Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(83) Reynard Press. 72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave

- (61) Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(226) San Francisco Litho Co. 509 Sansome
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(84) San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(125) Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(152) South City Printing Co. South San Francisco
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The. 121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(108) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(175) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(47) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey. 560 Sacramento
(235) Galloway Litho. Co. 511 Howard
(236) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(28) San Francisco Litho. Co. 509 Sansome
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co. 141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. 660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co. 343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

- Hoffschneider Bros. 138 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Walter Vaughan and D. W. McAleese of the "Bulletin" contemplate a vacation trip by motor boat, next week, which will extend to the Feather river.

Inquiry has been made at the union offices from his sister as to Mihram Santour who formerly worked for the Commercial Publishing Company. August, 1896, is the latest date showing his connection with San Francisco Union, and any members having further information are requested to report same to officers.

At an adjourned meeting of the union last Sunday the report of the committee in connection with the B. B. hall meeting of last August was taken up. The vote stood 95 to 78 in favor, but requiring a two-thirds majority to adopt the findings of the committee were declared lost.

W. A. Snyder, formerly foreman of the Oakland "Tribune," slipped away from Los Angeles to San Diego last week and was married to Mrs. Mary E. Masner of Los Angeles.

A new law presented to Los Angeles Union at its last meeting allows regulars to absent themselves 90 days from their situations, and 10 days thereafter the situation is declared vacant, provided the owner is not sick, proving up on government land or engaged in union work. Plans have also been outlined for a relief association, owing to the financial obligations that come to that union as a result of the city being a Mecca for the health-seeking printer. Forty members attended the meeting out of a total membership of 474.

Emil Scheneck of the "Recorder" chapel was called to Milwaukee last week by the serious illness of his mother.

T. S. Stephens and Donald Bruce were chosen delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council at Sunday's meeting.

Oscar Grassmee, T. M. Jenkins and T. D. Fennessey of Los Angeles, passed through the city this week en route to the Cleveland convention. Fennessey is carrying along a proposed law regarding campaign literature.

The funeral of William Wagner was held last Monday under the auspices of the union and the Mutual Aid Society. The deceased leaves a wife, one daughter, and a son, Sidney, who is employed on the "Call." He was also a brother of Frank Wagner, well known in the union, and had one other brother, John. He was aged 48 years.

S. H. Jenner, one of the old and respected members of No. 21, has resigned his position and will retire from active work at the business, after having been for 32 years an employee in one office. He is 75 years of age. Mr. Jenner joined the union at Sacramento in November, 1859, and one of his mementoes is a printed roster of the members of No. 46 of that date. His loyalty to unionism is evidenced in having answered the strike call on seven occasions, and he was twice president of San Francisco Union, during the eighties. Reminiscences he relates of the early days of the craft in this city are most interesting, there being at that time only one paper employing members of the union. Along with the growth of No. 21 he has witnessed the building up of the Mutual Aid Society to its present numerical and financial standing, he having been one of its charter members. Mr. Jenner and his wife intend to go to New Mexico shortly, where their son now resides.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DO WORKINGMEN WANT A CLASS CHURCH?**By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.**

Recently, an earnest, and I believe thoroughly sincere trades unionist, advocated the plan of organizing a church within the ranks of organized labor, which should be composed exclusively of working people who made a profession of Christianity. The ministers, the officers, the teachers, the singers—all who had anything to do with this novel organization—were to come from the ranks of the toilers.

Repeatedly has it been suggested to me that I organize the Christian trades unionists in the labor movement into separate trades unions. But always have I declined to become the advocate of such a scheme, for practically the same reasons that prompt me to disapprove of the organization of working people into separate religious organizations of any kind.

Perhaps the strongest objection to such a plan is the fact that workingmen themselves do not believe in "class" churches. I once wrote to 300 of the prominent leaders of labor, asking their opinions concerning the organization of a distinctively "workingman's" church. Only three of the 300 were favorably disposed toward the proposition. Among the reasons given for opposing it were the following: "If true religion means anything, it means the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and an exclusive church would be contrary to that doctrine." "While workingmen are poor, they are also proud, and they would be slow to connect themselves with an exclusive institution which might possibly be dubbed 'a poor man's church.'" "A church established exclusively for the workingman would deteriorate. There would ultimately arise a secluded, isolated and forsaken spirit, that would eventually end in strife and dissatisfaction."

One of the reasons given for the organization of this "workingman's church" is that the church is making "many great and grievous mistakes." But isn't this also true of the labor union? Must we therefore pull out of the labor union all of the Christian men and those of high moral principles and place them into a separate organization? Is it not better to keep them where they are, so that through their influence they may correct the errors which are now being made? This is equally true of the church. We need every loyal Christian trades unionist in the church, just as we need the loyal Christian trades unionists in the labor union.

Such a process of seclusion as has been suggested would also result in a sort of Pharisaical spirit which would practically destroy the influence of the Christian men who would engage in such an enterprise. The "I am better than thou" attitude makes few converts.

What we really need to-day is a straightforward, manly, Christian life, lived out both in the church and in the labor union, without any flourishing of trumpets. This kind of living will soon rectify the mistakes both in the church and in the labor union, and it will also usher in the day when there will exist a truer spirit of real brotherhood.

LABOR DAY ELSEWHERE.

Labor's annual celebration will be very generally observed throughout the State and the members of unions in the smaller cities are making arrangements to journey to a central point and join with other places in making the occasion a success.

Santa Rosa and Sonoma unions will join with those of Marin county, at San Rafael. Stockton will entertain visiting brethren from Lodi, and Modesto and Fresno will have those from the lower valley cities. Los Angeles will have a parade ending at Luna Park, where the remaining features of the day's program will be held.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, upheld that feature of the employers' liability act which prevents an employee from waiving his rights in order to obtain employment from a railroad by signing a contract for benefits in a company's so-called "voluntary relief association." It cannot in the future be held as a defense for the railroad and a prevention from the recovery of damages in case of negligence. A brakeman employed by the Washington Terminal Company lost his arm in a colli-

sion. A suit for damages followed. The District of Columbia court ruled that the section of the employers' liability act relied upon by the company was unconstitutional. The case was appealed and was reversed. Another trial was had, which resulted in the court directing a verdict for the company, this time upon the ground that it was not a common carrier. The District Court of Appeals ruled the company was a common carrier. The Supreme Court now finally settles both issues by deciding in favor of the crippled brakeman and allowing him \$7,500 damages.

OUR NEW FALL**\$15 SUITS**
(WITH THE UNION LABEL)
ARE HERE**We've doubled our efforts****In Value Giving****With the result that
this Season's****Men's Suits****Are Positively
the most****Wonderful Values
to be had****You'd pay****\$20 or more****Elsewhere****ATTENTION****LABOR DAY UNIFORM COMMITTEES****WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH
YOU PRICES AND SAMPLES OF****HATS-SHIRTS-PANTS-TIES-BELTS****Etc. All With the****UNION LABEL****ALL OUR CLERKS CARRY THE CARD. WE WERE
THE FIRST HOUSE TO SIGN THE RETAIL
CLERKS' 1912 AGREEMENT**

CLARION 867-69 MKT. OPP. POWELL

ADLER'S Collegeian CLOTHES **THE HOME OF HAWES \$3.00 HATS** **Dutchess TROUSERS**

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE CLEARANCE SALE SPECIALS

MEN'S UNION-STAMPED SHOES AT LESS THAN FACTORY COST

GUN METAL CALF BLUCHER LACE SHOES

NEW SHAPES—SEWED SOLES

VALUES TO \$3.00

SPECIAL

\$1.90

Group
No. 213

HERE ARE WONDERFUL BARGAINS

PATENT COLT AND GUN CALF BUTTON AND LACE

DRESS SHOES

NEWEST STYLES

Values to \$3.50

SPECIAL

\$2.30

Group
No. 208

HERE ARE VALUES OF INTEREST

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

Anton Balslow and M. H. Canny, business agent and recording secretary, respectively, of the Cooks' Union, have been granted two weeks' vacation, without loss of salary, and Business Agent Hawley of the Laundry Workers has also been allowed a vacation with the same stipulation.

The following San Francisco firms have accepted the provisions of the employers' liability law: J. I. Mitrovitch, J. Wenderling, Cantara Lumber Company, and Joel Johnson.

The Laundry Workers' Union will vote on international officers and delegates to the California State Federation of Labor at an election to be held Saturday of next week.

Delegates from Housemiths and Architectural Workers' Union No. 78 announced in the Council last week that on August 26th they will ask for an eight-hour day for all men employed inside the shops. It is estimated that about 300 members will be affected.

George Peters of the Waiters' Union, who died last Sunday, was one of the charter members of that organization, and was 67 years of age.

President John P. McLaughlin of the Council was granted a leave of absence at the last meeting and is spending the week in Los Angeles.

The Socialist party of San Francisco will give a campaign picnic on Sunday, August 25th, at Glen Park. Dancing, games and speaking will be the order of the day, and refreshments will be served. Admission, 25 cents; children free.

Plumbers' Union No. 442 will hold its thirty-first annual ball at the Auditorium on August 31st.

The annual convention of the California Drug Clerks' Association meets in Stockton on September 8th.

A sanitary drinking fountain has been installed in the Building Trades Temple.

Among unions which have donated funds for the defense of Ettor and Giovannitti during the week are the Janitors, Painters No. 19, Laundry Workers, Millmen and United Laborers.

The "Sheet Metal Workers' Journal" advises its members to remain away from all Pacific Coast cities owing to lack of opportunity for employment.

PERMANENT OFFICERS CHOSEN.

At a meeting held last Tuesday evening permanent officers were chosen for the Humane Legislation League as follows: President, F. C. Macdonald; vice-president, Mary Carson; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sarah Hagan; board of directors, John I. Nolan, J. W. Mullen, Jas. French, Mrs. W. H. Urmy, Miss Maude Younger; trustees, J. C. Kloos, Mrs. L. Kloos and Mrs. Will J. French.

A committee was chosen which will shortly make a supplemental report to the Labor Council, following that of the organizer last week, and which will deal more fully as to the future plans and work of the organization. Appreciation of the labors of Mrs. Frances N. Noel as organizer was expressed and will be forwarded to her in Los Angeles.

SEAMEN'S BILL PROGRESSING.

A Washington dispatch states that the seamen's bill has been passed by the House substantially without amendment and was expected to be immediately reported out of the Senate committee, with every prospect that it would become a law before the close of this week.

This will be good news to the sailors, and also to the friends of Andrew Furuseth, of this city, who has worked incessantly through many sessions of Congress for the enactment of legislation provided in the bill.

Its chief feature is the abolition of involuntary servitude on the part of seamen, who can no longer be held to labor against their will within the jurisdiction of the United States or in American vessels in foreign harbors. The bill also provides for a standard of universal efficiency by requiring that in order to obtain the grade of able seaman a sailor must have served three years on deck at sea or on the great lakes. Passenger vessels must have two men for each lifeboat, able seamen or better. It further provides for the abolition of the crimping system and will apply to all foreign vessels while in American harbors, thereby equalizing the cost of operation by raising the wages of foreign seamen to the American standard.

DREDGEMEN ON STRIKE.

Within the week it is expected that all dredging in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys will be at a standstill, owing to a strike of the employees, following failure to reach an agreement with the dredge owners on a new scale. Agents of the Bay and River Steamboatmen after endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the differences departed from Sacramento for the various dredging points to notify the men to cease employment pending adjustment of the demands. It is said that not a dredge in the valleys will be working after the strike call has been distributed. About 200 men are affected, and they are asking for a standard scale of wages for levermen, firemen and deckhands, a six-day week and 50 cents an hour for Sunday overtime.

LABOR DAY PREPARATIONS.

At the meeting of the general committee last Saturday evening detail work relative to the arrangements at Shellmound Park was considered and communications were received from a number of locals in reference to the parade and naming their aides.

The ways and means committee recommended that P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, be chosen as president of the day, and the recommendation was concurred in. Concurrence was also given that so far as possible the request from the leather workers that all leather goods bear the union label be complied with.

Of the 117 delegates representing the Labor Council 22 were present and 10 were excused. The committee will meet again tomorrow evening.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. **

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made

VISIT THE ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

A Store of a Million Things
Sterling Furniture Co.
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET ST. OPP. McALLISTER & JONES

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH